

FREAKISH CANVASS IN OHIO.

TOM JOHNSON'S RED AUTO, CIRCUS TENT AND CARAVAN.

Bitter Personal Attacks on Public Men a Feature of His Campaign—Assisted by a Preacher Who Believes in Occult Science—Republicans Confident.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 31.—While this is an off year in Ohio politics, and only a Secretary of State and a few State officers are to be elected, it has nevertheless become a campaign unparalleled for picturesqueness, fantasy and novelty.

At the head of the Democratic party appears Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, the greatest exponent living of the single tax theories of Henry George. With him is associated a minister of the Gospel, who is a believer in occult science and is represented as intimating that unseen and mysterious influences are at work among the people for his election. This is the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, the Rev. Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati.

These new leaders of the Ohio Democracy have inaugurated a new system of campaigning, the result of which is awaited with feverish interest by their friends and partisans.

When the campaign opened Mayor Johnson purchased a huge red automobile. He then placed orders for two large tents built on the circus plan and arranged for more than a score of circus wagons and a small army of men to erect and take down the tents in the cities which the caravan proposed to visit. This outfit began its pilgrimage almost immediately after the Democratic State Convention six weeks ago.

At the head of the procession as it traversed the northern tier of counties rode Tom Johnson with his red auto, and, closely following him, came the wagons and his little army of men. In this manner one town after another was reached.

The journey of Mayor Johnson over the State has been sensational and spectacular in the extreme. He seems to have started out to have a tilt with every corporation in the State and with every public man of importance.

He began his war on the County Auditors, whom he charged with being in collusion with the railroads, keeping down their valuations and in return accepting railroad passes. Wherever he has appeared he has bitterly assailed the County Auditor, inviting him to a seat on the platform in the tent, where he could explain his course of action. In only a single case did an Auditor rise and agree to accept no more passes.

He charges that the same roads which pay taxes on a valuation of \$20,000 a mile in Ohio pay on \$30,000 in Indiana. At a big meeting held in this city recently, which was addressed by Mayor Johnson and John H. Clark, a Gold Democrat in 1896, Johnson repeated the charge against the Nickel Plate, for which Clark is attorney.

Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Clark arose on the stage and announced that the speaker did not know what he was talking about. The road represented by him, he said, paid as much taxes in Ohio as in Indiana, the difference in the valuation being made up by the difference in the tax rates in the two States. The incident created a sensation.

After making attacks on more than a score of Democratic Auditors in the State whose counties he had visited with his circus tent, Johnson next took up the action of eight members of the Democratic minority in the Legislature who voted for what is known as the Curative act, extending for forty-four years the franchise of a Cincinnati street railroad.

From W. C. Gear, in the presence of a large audience, he exacted a promise to vote against the Curative act. On the following day Gear voted for Johnson at once came to Columbus and before a howling mob denounced Gear as a "dirty blackguard."

In each of the counties these Representatives he kept up his personal attacks, openly charging Gear in particular with having "received his price."

Two phases of his bitter personal campaign are to be followed in the relations which the three men of greatest national fame of politics in this State bear to one another. When Mayor Johnson assumed the dictatorship of the party through strenuous methods peculiar to himself, John R. McLean, the former leader of the party, voluntarily retired after announcing his willingness to let Mr. Johnson run things to suit himself. But this did not suit Three Cent Tom, who refused to let McLean alone.

The nearer Johnson approached Cincinnati with his caravan the more personal to McLean he became, and when he did finally reach the Queen City of the West and pitched his tent in the First Congress district, whose Republican candidate, Nicholas Longworth, leader of the Ohio Senate, he declared he would defeat, the walls of his long-kept-up wrath against McLean were unroofed.

Mr. McLean remained philosophical throughout it all and did not seem to worry because Johnson had ruled him and his paper out of the party. On the contrary, he aggravated the local feeling against Johnson among his friends by publishing in his paper everything that Johnson said against himself and the paper.

The Cincinnati papers went on Mr. Johnson in a new style. When he came to stop at one of the swell hotels of the city he was scarcely able to drive his red auto through the crowds of ward heelers and politicians who had read in the papers that Mr. Johnson would hold a tea in the hotel and receive them. When he refused to be seen at all the crowd vanished, filled with wrath against Johnson.

In the early stages of the campaign there was a prospect of a joint debate between Senator Hanna and Mr. Johnson, the latter intimating that he would enjoy such a performance if he had the chance. Senator Hanna replied that he would not be seen on the same platform with Johnson and that, furthermore, he did not propose to draw crowds for Johnson's circus.

Both leaders were very personal in their remarks concerning each other, Johnson frequently tracing his lineage back to Ananias.

For the first time in their lives John R. McLean and Senator Hanna, who were opponents in the famous Senatorial struggle five years ago, seem to be in accord. The meetings of the Senator and the remarks of the Senator are given fully, wherever made in Indiana or Ohio.

In connection with the visit of Johnson to Akron, the home of Congressman Dick-

chairman of the Republican State Committee, comes an amusing story, illustrating some of the circus methods employed by Johnson.

Wherever he goes he invites questions from the audience. At the Akron meeting two persons interrogated him and in making his reply Johnson thoroughly annihilated them both and each one humbly sank into his seat crushed and crestfallen.

A gentleman from Cleveland having a seat on the platform peered down into the crowd to see the persons who were looking for information and to his amazement discovered that one of them was a man who refused a Congressional nomination in Cleveland and tendered him by Johnson a few weeks before, while the second questioner was none other than Johnson's tax expert, appointed by him in Cleveland without authority of law.

No less spectacular has been the course of the Johnson campaign for fast speed. Of the Johnson candidate for Secretary of State, the Rev. Herbert Bigelow. While he is touring the State his congregation in Cincinnati is being served by a strange combination.

At the head of those who occupy his pulpit is John Jay Lentz, who was retired from Congress by the Democrats of this district two years ago. Another one is Golden Rule Jones, the freakish Mayor of Toledo.

Strange and incongruous elements are flocking to the support of Bigelow. Of the ten thousand saloonkeepers of the State, not one has so far been heard to lift his voice against voting for a preacher. The leading Catholic organ of the State is constantly intimating that a preacher has to be business in politics.

The Rev. Mr. Bigelow is only 32 and of a rather poetic imagination and he preaches outside of orthodox lines and does not bother his head about theology and dogma. He started out to conduct a clean campaign, but is ending in a cloud of dust and mud that the Johnson red auto could never raise as it dashes with breakneck speed through the towns and cities of the State.

Several times, by the way, efforts have been made to arrest Johnson for fast speed, but he always orders the throttle opened wide, and the local policemen, realizing that he is a rough rider, fear to get in the course of the machine that his friends have nicknamed the red devil.

When the campaign was formally opened six weeks ago Johnson started out with several issues. One of his slogans was "Just and Equal Taxation." The Republicans came back at him by showing that in his own county there was a pending against him for back taxes to the amount of \$100,000. At the same time Johnson is interested in a five-cent road in another State, at Altoona, Pa.

As to the single tax, Chairman Dick has made a strong hit among the farmers of Ohio who want the abolition of the single tax. The farmers of Ohio were never more prosperous than they are now and they agree with Senator Hanna in letting him sleep alone.

The Republicans have but one issue, and that was laid down at the Akron attack by Senator Hanna. "Stand Pat." This is made to apply especially to the Congress elections. These two words are construed by Republican orators and newspapers to mean continued prosperity and a full dinner pail.

The Republicans are confident of a sweeping victory.

DULL CANVASS IN INDIANA.

Republicans Expect to Carry the State and Return Fairbanks to the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The political campaign which closed in this State to-day has been an unusual one on account of the lack of interest manifested on the part of both Republicans and Democrats, and equally unusual on account of the interest manifested by the Socialists and the Prohibitionists.

While Republican and Democratic meetings have as a rule been poorly attended, the speakers of the other two parties have drawn relatively much larger crowds. As a result of these conditions, the party managers all concede that there will be a very tight vote cast on Tuesday and that the Democrats and Republicans will show heavy losses and the Socialists and Prohibitionists will make substantial gains.

Notwithstanding the want of interest, the Republicans are confident of carrying the State for their State ticket and of controlling the Legislature on joint ballot and electing nine out of the thirteen Congress candidates. They say that the indifference is not so real as it seems and that the Republican voters, while manifesting little interest in meetings, are united in purpose and will come to the polls in greater numbers than they did in the last election.

The latter have made their campaign almost entirely on the question of trusts, but all indications point to the failure of the effort to interest the workmen. Many of the factories have increased wages during the past year, and the reports from the labor centers, especially the Indiana natural gas belt, where iron, glass and other industries are carried on, agree that the vote has undergone no change since the last election. It is there that the Republicans have their largest majorities and it is there that they expect the least falling off.

The greatest fight in any Congress district is that against George W. Cromer in the Eighth. Cromer is opposed by James F. Truesdale, Police Judge of Alexandria. Truesdale was one of the Homestead strikers and afterward came to this State and worked awhile in an iron factory of the famous Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. He began the study of law and settled at Alexandria where he was elected by a majority of 50 over a Republican by a majority of 50 though the city is normally Republican.

The Democrats nominated him for Congress and it is hoped to utilize his popularity among workmen to defeat Cromer. Many Democrats, however, will not support him and the Republicans believe that Cromer will be elected by a large majority there.

In other Republican districts the Democrats do not appear to be making much effort, but they are directing their efforts to saving the four districts in which they have majorities.

There are 3,000 election districts and the Republican plurality two years ago for Governor was 25,183. In order to carry the State the Democrats must make an average gain of 75 votes to the precinct. It is thought that the Republicans will win all along the line but that the majority will be considerably reduced—possibly to 12,000 or 15,000.

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CLOSE IN THE GRANITE STATE.

OLD TIME REPUBLICAN SWEEP NOT EXPECTED THIS FALL.

The Great Question of Paghitation v. License—Democrats Out for License—Prohibition Doomed Whatever the Result.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31.—The State campaign about to close in New Hampshire is in many respects one of the most interesting which has been known here for a generation.

With a long lead the Republican party is dominant, and has been so almost without a break, for half a century. There have been times, however, when in a strictly State campaign with national candidates and national issues out of it, the Democratic party has made great inroads upon the solid wall of Republican majorities.

Going back but a decade Charles H. Amos, the Democratic nominee for Governor, received 42,388 votes, his opponent, Hiram A. Tuttle, polling but 33,000. Mr. Tuttle won by a comparatively narrow margin in the Legislature.

Periodically some local State issue has acted in this same direction, though never so strongly, since the Amos-Tuttle campaign. In a Presidential year a Republican plurality of 25,000 has been considered ordinary, though these figures have been clipped in recent campaigns.

Four years ago in the State campaign, which is the only fair comparison to the present one, Ex-Gov. Frank W. Rollins had a majority of little more than 9,000. He was opposed by Charles F. Stone, now a Justice of the Superior Court. The campaign was not as vigorously pushed by the Democrats as is the case this year, but the issue was similar, that is it was prohibition versus high license or local option. On this issue Mr. Stone cut the Republican majority in two, against as popular a man, in Gov. Rollins, as ever held the chief magistracy of the State.

In the present campaign the Republican party has taken no decisive stand on the license question, but has pledged its candidate for Governor, Nabun J. Bachelder, to support whatever legislative enactment may be effected at the coming session. For more than forty years prohibition has been a question, and the only issue it has taken, almost without variation in phraseology, but this year the custom was broken and the question has been laid down in the State without recommendation.

The Democratic party was quick to announce itself squarely for license or local option and has called the Republican plank a "straddle." The Democratic candidate for governor, Henry F. Hollis of this city, has been the chief stump speaker on his own side and has devoted practically two months to the campaign. He has stuck closely to the license question and has alternately addressed audiences in English, French and German, the last especially being a drawing card with the German voters in the State.

Had not the license question been forced to the front so strongly, the Republican candidate would undoubtedly have every reason to expect a victory. He is a strong candidate personally. He is a strong candidate for the State in the last few years than any other two leaders, Mr. Bachelder especially having, as master of the State Grange, brought its numbers in a few years from 12,000 to above the 30,000 mark.

He started a movement to reclaim the State's abandoned farms which has given him great popularity and was a regular secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. All these things will not be forgotten. In the past, but by the narrowest margin, since the Amos-Tuttle days. That the majority will be much less than two years ago is practically certain. The Republican managers, it is generally thought, expect that the majority will be nearer the 5,000 mark than the figures of that campaign.

The people are thoroughly aroused on the license question, and a majority of both parties believe the time has come to blot out the prohibitory laws which have been in effect for forty years, and to set up in their place statutes which will keep the liquor traffic within reasonable control. New Hampshire is in a condition not unlike that which existed in the recent Vermont campaign, though the parties are not split by dangerous opposing candidates within their ranks.

The representatives to the General Court, to be chosen at the election, will for the most part stand or fall by their views on the liquor question. From the nominations that have been made by both parties, it seems evident that the Prohibition law is to be swept away, but the fact that the Republican party is not openly pledged to this course, will swing many independent voters to Mr. Hollis and he may even cut the Republican majority down to smaller figures than are expected.

There are also to be elected two Congressmen, but they will be admitted to their own successors. For the rest the State will

be prepared for surprises. The people are not so much interested in the general election as they are in the local issues. It is expected that all calculations may be upset. One thing, however, seems certain: when the results are known, it will be found that New Hampshire, as license supporters put it, "will not go dry," legally any longer.

NEGRO COCAINE FIENDS.

The Use of the Drug Has Now Spread to the Cotton Plantations.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—It has been learned that cocaine as well as whiskey was peddled by the whiskey pirate ship *Hazel*, whose skipper, Capt. Hull, was recently arrested on the Mississippi river, charged with shooting the Sheriff and other citizens of Choctaw county, Ark. In his defense, Hull explains that he did not introduce cocaine among the negroes of the Yazoo Delta, but merely did what a great many planters are doing—supplying the demand for it.

The cocaine habit began among the negro roustabouts of New Orleans, who found that the drug enabled them to perform more easily the extraordinarily severe work of loading and unloading steamboats at which, perhaps for seventy hours at a stretch, they have to work without sleep or rest, in rain, heat or cold. The pay is high, \$250 a month, but the work is impossible without a stimulant.

Whiskey, while protecting the negro against the rain and cold, did not give him the endurance against fatigue that was needed. Cocaine proved to be the very stimulant.

Under its influence the strength and vigor of the laborer is temporarily increased, and he becomes impervious to the extremes of heat and cold. But cocaine is doing the harm it is doing by the cotton plantations. From the roustabouts the cocaine habit spread to the negroes who work on the Mississippi, where the work is hard, and the conditions of life and work unfavorable. Finally it reached the plantation hand and here got the negroes hooked.

While the work on the cotton plantation is not so hard as levee building or loading and unloading at cotton ports, the season it calls for extraordinarily long hours. As there is never enough labor to pick all the cotton it is to the interest of the planters to have the negroes work as much extra time as possible.

The planters therefore hold out every encouragement to the negro, hands in the neighborhood where they could get cocaine, and one big planter is reported to have shown so much interest in the cocaine habit that he has been successful in curing the cocaine fiends who are fast drifting to the inland asylums, killing themselves or being killed, if it has been possible to stop the future sale of cocaine in the drug stores and to keep the vengeful negroes from taking up the habit.

The negroes themselves have been very active in this movement, and the planter has shown so much interest in the cocaine habit that he has been successful in curing the cocaine fiends who are fast drifting to the inland asylums, killing themselves or being killed, if it has been possible to stop the future sale of cocaine in the drug stores and to keep the vengeful negroes from taking up the habit.

JOHN G. UNDERHILL'S RISE.

His Fortune Due to a Chance Meeting With Charles M. Schwab.

John G. Underhill, who is now the defendant in a suit for separation brought by his second wife, is a real estate broker and has shown so much interest in the cocaine habit that he has been successful in curing the cocaine fiends who are fast drifting to the inland asylums, killing themselves or being killed, if it has been possible to stop the future sale of cocaine in the drug stores and to keep the vengeful negroes from taking up the habit.

He learned that the clerk had just begun to work there and that his salary was \$12 a week. Some time ago, Underhill, in a manner interested and attracted the millionaire.

"Come with me," said Mr. Schwab, "and I will make it worth your while. I shall have large investments to make in real estate and it will be worth your while." The young clerk took the new place that was offered to him and entered Mr. Schwab's employment. He looked after Mr. Schwab's real estate investments and soon acquired the confidence of the millionaire.

Thus his sudden prosperity had its foundation in the fact that his employer happened to be absent when Mr. Schwab called and in this way he had the opportunity to chat with him for fifteen minutes.

RAN A CAR, STUDIED AT YALE.

A MACEDONIAN WHO WORKED HIS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

Stephanoff a Brother of Miss Stone's Companion in Captivity—Also Waited on Table and Tended a Furnace—Going to Berlin as an M. A. for More Study.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 1.—Constantin Stephanoff, a Macedonian who had been studying at Yale for the past seven years, left New Haven this week for Berlin, where he expects to study for two years more. His record here is remarkable, because he worked his entire way through the university.

He is a brother of Mme. Tullka, who was kidnapped with Miss Stone by Turkish brigands last year. This fact was known to few persons in New Haven until recently. When he entered the freshman class in the academic department in the fall of '96 he faced two big difficulties which the majority of his fellow students knew nothing of. The English language was unfamiliar to him, although he could read and write it fairly well, and he was entirely dependent on his own resources.

For his first three years in college he waited on table for his board, took care of a furnace for his room and did other odd jobs to pay his tuition fees.

In his senior year he applied to the local street railway company for employment as a conductor. The secretary of the company, Leverett Gardner, became interested in him and got him a night run. This gave him his days to devote to his college work.

Stephanoff had charge of the Owl, the all-night car, which runs from Westville to Fair Haven through the city. He went on duty about midnight and worked until 8 A.M. At that time it was said that the Macedonian worked ten hours a day on an average, on the street railway and ten hours a day in the university, and that left him four hours to eat and sleep in. During this time Stephanoff also waited on table and took care of a furnace for his board and room.

In June, '99, he was graduated with his class, ranking with the first half in scholarship.

During the summer he worked as a conductor, and in the following fall he entered the graduate school. He obtained his degree of M. A. in 1901, having during his two years there still run his car, and carried on other means of livelihood.

During the past year he had a day run on the Whitney avenue line through to Mount Carmel, a suburb of the city, seven miles away. The average run of the conductors on this line is ten hours. His hours were from noon until nearly midnight. The mornings he spent attending lectures at the college.

While studying here Stephanoff made a specialty of philosophy, getting his M. A. degree for advanced work in that subject. He was also very much interested in political science and the two years that he intends to spend at Berlin University will be devoted to this subject. When he finishes his work in Berlin he expects to return to Macedonia, where his parents live. He will then be intellectually equipped to take part in governmental affairs.

In appearance he differed very little from his American classmates. He is about 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds. He is dark of complexion, with dark hair and eyes and is more than ordinarily good-looking. In disposition he is extremely quiet, persevering and patient. He had very little to say to either his Yale friends or employees of the street railway.

LIVED TO 100 OR MORE.

Ten Women and Four Men in New York's Centennial List of 1901.

The vital statistics for 1901, just issued by the Board of Health, show that during the year the deaths of fourteen centenarians were reported to the Health Department. In the following list the ages are given in round numbers, the months and days being omitted:

Jan. 2, Ann Stone, 100, Ireland, Old age.
Jan. 3, Susan Ogden, 100, United States, Old age.
Jan. 8, Elizabeth Coleman, 100, United States, Old age.
Jan. 9, John Moore, 100, Ireland, Old age.
Jan. 23, Bridget Driscoll, 100, Ireland, Old age.
Jan. 23, Isaac Landis, 100, Russia, Old age.
Feb. 27, Sarah Abrams, 100, Russia, Old age.
Mar. 12, Martha Lockett, 100, United States, Old age.
April 1, Mary Pennington, 100, Ireland, Old age.
May 3, Louis Levy, 100, Russia, Old age.
May 8, Ascher Brown, 100, Germany, Pneumonia.
Aug. 26, Catherine Howe, 100, United States, Old age.
Oct. 21, Catherine Brown, 100, United States, Old age.
Dec. 24, Annie Coffey, 100, United States, Old age.

Ten out of the fourteen centenarians who died last year, it will be noticed, were women.

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\$29.50, \$32.50, and \$35.00
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300 WOMEN'S DRESSES.
Of Taffeta, Velvet, Moire,
Corduroy and Zibeline, \$10.50,
\$18.75, and \$19.50 qualities,
\$23.50, \$25.00, and \$29.50
qualities, 17.50

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over velvet collar, new shaped
sleeves and cuffs, 12.50

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FORD COATS, best Pebble cloth,
solidly stitched, new shaped collar-
less neck band, new shaped sleeves
with stitched cut bands; a loose
and very stylish garment, 16.50

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and front, yoke effect with two flar-
ing capes, trimmed with broad, col-
larless neck band of Persian
embroidery, 37.50

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